

The Daily Gazette
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAYPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.
TERMS:
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CASH ON HAND. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Twenty lines close matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.
1 Square 1 day, \$1.00
do 2 days, 2.00
do 3 days, 3.00
do 4 days, 4.00
do 5 days, 5.00
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do 100 days, 100.00
Carls in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year each for 3 lines; \$1.00 per year for each additional line.
Special Notice (single and kept inside, having precedence of ordinary advertisements), 50 percent advance on ordinary rates.
Advertisements not accompanied with directions will be inserted till ordered, and charged for accordingly.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance. This rule will not be varied from.
Advertising bills collectible quarterly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
KNOWLTON & JACKSON,
Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis. J. R. KNOWLTON. A. A. JACKSON.
JOHN WINANS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, office under Central Bank, Janesville, Wis. andrews
NOAH NEWELL,
Wholesale and Retail Bookkeeper and Stationer, Lap- pin's block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.
S. P. COLE, M. D.,
Housepath and Surgeon, Office at Beale's Hat Store, Janesville, Wis. andrews
J. W. D. PARKER,
Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis. Office with Judge Nichols, North Main street. may23law
H. B. JOHNSON,
Dentist, Office over Monday & Bro's Bookstore, West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. andrews
WILLARD MERRILL,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office Laplin's Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. april1law
L. DAY & CO.,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street. jan1law
G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,
Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence, Academy street, a few rods northwest Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis. april1law
DR. H. F. FENDELTON,
Dentist. Is prepared to operate in every branch of his profession. Rooms one door north of McKim & Bro's, Main street, Janesville, Wis. andrews
SANFORD A. HUDSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Office in Empire Block, Janesville, Wisconsin. jan21law
H. A. PATTERSON,
Attorney at Law and Justice of the Peace, Janesville, Wis. Office on Main street, nearly opposite the Amer- ican Post Office. may21law
EDMUND & FRANK,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Office in Myers' block, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. E. FRANK. E. A. FRANK.
EDWARD ROGER,
City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to engineering, surveying, plotting, drafting and convey- ing. Office in County Buildings with City Engineer. Janesville, Wis. april1law
NEW YORK CASH STORE,
M. C. Smith, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Soap, Laundry, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices. 21
DR. Z. FOLSON,
Dentist, office at the New England House, Janesville, Wis. jan1law
L. O. O. F.,
Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Laplin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week. J. A. PECKHAM, S. O.
BENNETT, CASSADY & GIBBS,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Office, Laplin's block, Janesville, Wis. will furnish Abstracts of title and Loan Money. jan1law
W. ROBINSON,
Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private buildings together with detail drawings, specifications, building contracts, estimates, etc., furnished at short notice. Office in Laplin's block. april1law
J. M. MAY,
Attorney and Counselor at Law. Also continues to secure claims from the United States government. Special attention paid to rejected claims. Amongst the more valuable claims to be secured are: soldiers' and sailors' claims through the Treasury during the late war; also claims for bounty, pension, and other claims. Office in Laplin's block, Janesville, Wis. jan1law
SLAUGHTER SEWING MACHINES,
Only received this day.
CAN be seen a few rods east of the Post Office, M. C. Smith's store. These machines have proved the superiority over those heretofore offered to the public. The long experience in the business enables them to offer the complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric. They are the best sewing machines in use and least liable to get out of order. They are simple and complete in their construction so as not to require a practical hand to use them. They will sew all kinds of work. These machines will be kept in repair all year Free of Charge. jan1law
UNION IS THE MOTTO.
Price & Co's Raining Mills.
A Reel called the Best Mills in the state, so say the wise men of the north, as they have taken the first premium at the State Fair and at the last 2 fairs of Rock county. The long experience in the business enables them to offer the complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric. They are the best sewing machines in use and least liable to get out of order. They are simple and complete in their construction so as not to require a practical hand to use them. They will sew all kinds of work. These machines will be kept in repair all year Free of Charge. jan1law
IMPROVED KIND,
done on short notice on reasonable terms. All orders directed to Price & Co., Janesville, Wis. will be promptly attended to. Factory on the edge road to Madison, 1/2 mile northwest from Janesville. jan1law
Received this Day
A full supply of the celebrated A. G. P. Pencil and Toothbrush manufactured by J. W. P. Pencil. jan1law
Sabbath School Libraries.
STANDARD Books, Glass Books, etc. A very large sup- ply received this day, at andrews
O. J. DEARBORN,
MOORE & FISCHBACK, Proprietors.

THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL
AND
THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.
We the undersigned, citizens of Rock county, do hereby certify that we have purchased Boots (of their own manufacture) from
Messrs. Hemming & Thomas
at various times, and have worn them constantly for the length of time hereunto stated.
Names.
Henry Wright, Porter, \$4.75 15 months.
Michael Miso, Fulton, 4.00 2 years.
J. P. Antish, Rock, 6.00 18 months.
Tuan Lynch, Janesville, 5.00 13 "
Robert F. Copping, Janesville, 5.00 13 "
John Wilson, Fulton, 6.00 12 "
S. H. Donahy, Janesville, 6.00 12 "
John Grant, Center, 4.00 12 "
O. S. O'Sullivan, Janesville, 8.00 13 "
Howard Smith, Janesville, 4.00 18 "
John Tracy, Center, 4.00 14 "
John Henry, Janesville, 5.00 18 "
John Wilson, Janesville, 5.00 18 "
L. A. J. Bennett, Mt. Zion, 5.00 16 "
J. A. Baker, Porter, 4.00 15 "
L. A. Baker, Porter, 4.00 15 "
James E. Cronk, Janesville, 4.00 18 "
John Devis, Plymouth, 4.00 12 "
Clark Peppas, Center, 5.00 17 "
James H. Perkins, Janesville, 5.00 12 "
J. M. Smith, Janesville, 3.75 19 "
Thos. H. Hanson, Walworth Co, 5.00 15 "
Hiram Baker, Janesville, 5.00 12 "
Samuel Stevens, Janesville, 4.00 24 "
John Wilson, Janesville, 4.00 18 "
J. B. Corbin, Janesville, 4.00 18 "
Wm. Hanson, Janesville, 5.00 12 "
James Devis, Janesville, 5.00 12 "
Geo. Peppas, Center, 5.00 20 "
J. W. Cronk, Center, 5.00 21 "
Wm. Smith, Janesville, 5.00 15 "
O. S. O'Sullivan, Janesville, 5.00 14 "
D. Palmer, Janesville, 6.00 24 "
Alexander Paul, Janesville, 5.00 12 "
David Cross, Janesville, 5.75 12 "
J. W. D. Parker, Janesville, 6.00 11 "
and good for another winter.
We are prepared to make any quantity of "the same sort," and to try it by others than those who cer- tify to the quality of our work.
A General stock of every article of
BOOTS AND SHOES
kept constantly on hand. **HEMMING & THOMAS,**
Janesville, Oct. 15th, 1880. oct15law

1839. ESTABLISHED 1839.
S. T. SUIT
KENTUCKY SALT RIVER
BOURBON
WHISKEY,
DISTILLERIES!
ADDRESS
Jefferson County, Kentucky.
The above pure and colubated article is for sale, for
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,
by
TALLMAN & COLLINS,
Agents by Appointment.
TALLMAN & COLLINS, 1857,
IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE
DEALERS.
East Indian, European & American
Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, etc., in bulk or retail. Also, Janesville, Wis. andrews
All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect- fully delivered.
WE WILL
MANUFACTURE
FOR SALE BY GROCERS Everywhere.
MANUFACTORY.
345 Washington St., cor. Franklin St.,
NEW YORK.
F. S. ELDRED,
HOLD BY
Janesville, Wis. andrews
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
GLASSWARE!
WHEELLOCK'S,
CONSISTING in part of all Sizes and Styles of
Candy Jars, Fruit Jars, Jelly Glasses,
Goblets, Egg Glasses, Preserve
and Fruit Dishes,
and all kinds of
TABLE GLASSWARE.
A Large Assortment of all kinds of
TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED!
LANTERNS, LAMPS, & C.
ALL KINDS OF GLASS BOTTLES.
A NEW KIND OF BLOW GLASS
Fruit Jar!
that seal themselves with atmospheric pressure, regulat- ing, no cork or wax whatever.
GOODS SOLD CHEAP.
September, 11th, 1880. april1law
THE MISSOURI DEMOCRAT.
PROSPECTUS FOR 1881.
GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED
Getting up Clubs.
Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly!
THE DEMOCRAT will continue to be a faithful advo- cate and supporter of the principles of the republic. Its energy will be especially devoted to the west-to the advocacy of western interests and the securing of western rights. The administration of Abraham Lincoln shall receive its candid and unflinching support. The great question of a Pacific rail- road from the Gulf to the Gulf, the improvement of river navigation, reforestation and reform in the departments of the federal govern- ment, will be treated with candor and devotion which questions it will fully expose the truth, and only seek its advancement through the public good.
FRANK'S ROCK AND WISCONSIN DEPARTMENTS, shall have that readers could desire. The Political, Agricultural and Manufacturing interests of the country shall receive due attention.
THE DEMOCRAT is well established. Its important interest is under the management of one thoroughly familiar with commercial affairs, and we pledge our honor that its figures shall always be the true index of trade here, while it furnishes daily more complete news than any other paper in Missouri.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO OUR GREAT LOW PRICES!
THE WEEKLY DEMOCRAT, at \$1.00 per annum, is the most complete paper of its kind in the west. It is especially valuable to River and Railroad Merchants. It contains the complete Commercial and River and Railroad news of each daily issue, but is large and full of the interesting news matter and editorial of the Daily.
TERMS: STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Daily, one year, \$3.00
Tri-Weekly, one year, 2.00
Weekly, one year, 1.00
To Clubs—Tri-Weekly: Five copies for \$15; ten copies for \$25; twenty copies for \$45; fifty copies for \$100; one hundred copies for \$200; one hundred and fifty copies for \$300; one hundred and fifty copies for \$300; one hundred and fifty copies for \$300.
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To Clubs—Weekly: Five copies for \$15; ten copies for \$2



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, on 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, the 20th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the selection of delegates be held on or before the 11th day of September, and that the district committee be called early on that meeting, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

HORACE RUBLEE,
Chairman State Republican Central Com.
Madison, August 12, 1861.

Emancipation of the Slaves.

We notice that some of the democratic papers, especially those which assume to lead their party, make themselves miserably over the question of slavery. They endeavor, by every method, to get up a discussion on the subject at this time, for the purpose of keeping alive partisan feeling. They declare that a grand scheme for the abolition of slavery is the object of the republicans, and hence excuse themselves from supporting the war. We have no knowledge of any such plan; but many men may as well hope, that emancipation will in some way, be the result of the war, and we acknowledge ourselves among that class. They ardently desire that the cause of the war should be swept away so as to trouble us no more; but the method or scheme of accomplishing this object is not plain to any mind. Hence the fears of the democrats that the republicans have a plan of emancipation which they design to force upon the country, and which the vigilant democracy must watch and circumvent, is all nonsense. They ought to be satisfied of this, and devote their valuable time to more patriotic objects.

We do not believe that Mr. Lincoln's administration has, at this time, or has had, any intention of emancipating the slaves, or of recommending such a course. Its design is simply to restore the authority of the national government, under the constitution and the laws as they were, and as they are, throughout the whole land, without reference to any local or state institution.

This, we have no doubt, is the design of Mr. Lincoln's administration. It has, as yet, no power to emancipate the slaves and may never have. If the time should come that the government, to preserve itself, from destruction, should find it necessary to proclaim the emancipation of slaves, we believe it would do so, as a military necessity—as a war power inherent in every government to be used as a means of self preservation.

We presume no sensible man would deny that the commander of a portion of the Union forces would have the right, and it would be his duty, in order to save his soldiers from defeat or destruction, to say to all slaves who would come to his aid—you shall be free if you will help us, and that this promise would be respected by the government. To bring it home to ourselves, suppose Gen. King, as commander of a Wisconsin brigade, should be thrown, in the course of the war, into the far south, and that his men should be surrounded by enemies and likely to be cut off; and suppose a body of slaves should say to him, "we will, if you will give us our freedom, fight for you—we will build your forts and entrenchments to relieve your weary soldiers, or by our knowledge of the country, we will lead you through passes that will permit your escape, or give the enemy into your hands;"—would he be justified in refusing this offer, to the destruction of our brothers, fighting to uphold the government? No man can answer in the affirmative. Neither would he be justified in neglecting to take forcible possession of any number of slaves to save the lives of his men, whether the slaves were willing or not.

It is the business of a general to defeat his enemy by all the means in his reach, which are compatible with civilized warfare. On a more extended scale the administration, when driven to the necessity, must take the same course. It must save itself and the constitution it has sworn to preserve, at whatever cost of life, property or local institutions. Every barrier must be thrown down which military necessity decides is requisite to save the constitution and the government.

We will say, also, in this connection, that it can never be the duty of our army to restore fugitive slaves. If a slave runs away from a Union man and joins the army, and if his aid is needed, he should be kept in the army; if not wanted, he can be reclaimed by his master under the civil law, and no other. If the slave of a rebel comes within our army lines, he should not be restored at all, because it would give the enemy aid and support.

These propositions cannot be made plain by argument. They are so self-evident that they need no elucidation. If slavery is abolished, it will be done by the army as it advances, under the war power. It will not be abolished at this time, if the rebels

make haste to submit to the laws and the constitution—if they protract the struggle, and make it necessary for a Union army to fight its way to the Gulf, we believe every slave will be made free.

Our democratic friends need not be alarmed—forcible emancipation will not take place, unless the slaveholders themselves make it necessary—if they do, where is the democrat who will not say amen to it?

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

Grand Scheme of the Rebels.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 24.
I have just this day returned from a long, tedious and dangerous, but thorough ramble over the southern confederacy, undertaken for the purpose of estimating the full extent of the strength, facilities, preparation and disposition of the rebels, as well as of ascertaining their intentions and prospects, and what degree of cohesion they possess. My tour has been in the highest degree successful. And I hasten at this, my first opportunity, and with all possible dispatch, to apprise you of a scheme, detected by the utmost vigilance and discovered from the most authentic and unmistakable source, which, in excellence of conception and magnitude and grandeur of execution, if capable of success, exceeds anything of the kind ever devised. Omitting all allusion to all minor circumstances that may have met my observation, I shall confine my remarks briefly to a sketch of the outlines of this grand machination—for it is truly a daring and splendid plot. Day after day, night after night, I have toiled to learn it. I watched, and waited, and listened, and probed. There must be a plan, a great and decisive plan, and operations under discussion. I know it, and I must have it. Publish it—spread it broadcast over the whole north—circulate it from print to print—let it be sound and loud in the ears of the cabinet, and let every man know it and prepare speedily for the mighty struggle.

The administration at Washington, and all its officials, both military and civil, have confined their attention altogether too strictly to matters and movements of trivial value, and to strategies covering but a small area of territory. They are not comprehensive enough. Nor so with the rebels. They must do or die. And from the very start they have conceived and matured a definite, tangible, extensive and desperate project. Whilst our government is pursuing a desultory system of tactics, molesting the enemy with insignificant damage, penetrating his territory at scattered and unimportant points, and thus giving him time to extend his spots, thereby weakening the efficiency of the army and exhausting its spirit, the rebel leaders are engaged in the execution of a design deplorable, widespread, long cherished, steadily adhered to, and which shall sweep at one signal from the Atlantic to Kansas.

It is necessary to speak this plainly, however disagreeable it may be. The government is not fully aroused to its highest interests and impending peril; it is not vigilant and expeditious enough, nor broad enough in the range of its visions and operations. Hence this gigantic scheme for its destruction has escaped its suspicion. It is the united invention of Johnston, Davis, Beauregard and Lee. Prior to the battle of Manassas, it was only meditated; now it is being vigorously acted upon. All depended upon the result of that conflict. Had they been defeated, it is impossible to say what would have been their course. They had no alternative for a disaster. All was staked upon victory; and upon that issue alone they calculated. The struggle occurred just at the precise time they desired most to have it. All their extensive advances, counter-marches, retreats and artifices were employed to bring it on just then. The service of the three months' volunteers was just expiring; and they hoped by defeating them so completely to demoralize them as to render them useless or make it necessary to return them home to reorganize and re-equip.

Now follows the critical juncture. Washington, by the departure of the volunteers, would be left in a most exposed position, and the rebels would be in a position to threaten an attack on that city—not only with the view of assailing it immediately, but with the intention of hurrying on its complete and undisputed capture, and skeletons of hastily raised companies to its defense, and then, before they can be properly solidified and systematized by McClellan, to fall upon them in their unorganized state in hopes to scatter the army again and achieve another Manassas triumph. They will not attack the capital now; that would bring upon them two battles—one with that force which is already there, and one with the balance of the three years' troops which are destined thither when they are concentrated. They want to have but a single struggle of it, and hence will postpone it until all the forces intended for Washington are gathered there, and when as they imagine, they will be poorly prepared to resist. A month will elapse before they want this engagement to occur; and probably it will be longer, for additional and remoter reasons, which I will proceed to state. The design is to have a united and simultaneous movement from Johnston, Beauregard and Lee. In Arkansas and the southern edge of Missouri they only require an additional complement of men and arms, which are rapidly being accumulated, and which will be all prepared by the time the advance is made from Virginia. In Tennessee alone their circumstances are such as not to give them full assurance of not being able to execute their design in its full extent; or, rather the disconcerted state of east Tennessee will not yet allow them to subvert their entire force from the state, and the peaceful attitude of Kentucky has not as yet given them a sufficient pretext to advance their troops beyond her borders. These two difficulties they are now toiling to obviate.

Hence their endeavors to crush out the Union feeling in East Tennessee, to suppress the loud clamors of patriotism, and propitiate the favor of their loyal population. Hence, too, the establishment of camps just in sight of Kentucky soil, to exasperate the people of Kentucky. Hence the habitual annoyance and provocation given to Union men in Kentucky, by sending recruiting emissaries throughout the state, to enlist the young men under their banner, and to sow the seeds of discord among the Union forces. Hence the constant threat of an invasion of her soil to assist the secessionists and wrench the state from the Union. All this is in promotion of the one great end. Kentucky like Missouri, must be embroiled in the conflict before the great battle is fought at Washington. When that is done, all things will be ready. And the establishment of Union camps upon her soil, with the intention of carrying men and arms for the relief of East Tennessee, will afford the long sought opportunity. Then the march will be applied to the fuse which will flash and blaze from Washington to St. Louis, and the armed hordes of the south will pour their combined volume northward with simultaneous tread toward the Potomac, the Ohio and the Missouri. This is the entire design exposed in all its expansive proportions.

Their success in Virginia, with the death of Lee in Missouri, and the withdrawal of his forces from the south-western part of that state, has raised their hopes of triumph high, and do not imagine those hopes are groundless, but let the whole war north

awake and rally with an ocean of power to resist and hurl back the mighty deluge of invasion that threatens it. I must talk seriously, for it becomes men encompassed with peril or in apprehension of it to speak candidly, and counsel and advise each other of what the danger really is. It is folly to do otherwise. The confederates are strong in purpose, united in motive, expeditious in action, terrible in their fanatical hate, and far more numerous than the north has ever dreamed of. We underestimate their strength in Virginia, we have done so in Tennessee and in Arkansas. Now I say that the forces assembled in each one of these states far exceed my utmost calculation, and besides, there are thousands of reserved troops in all the cotton states, who are constantly but silently tramping northward to re-enforce their comrades. The force in Virginia cannot be less than 210,000 men, enlisted not for three months nor for any other fixed time, but for the war; hence they suffer no diminution in numbers nor loss of time in collecting a new force. In Tennessee I was amazed at their numbers. They must amount to 75,000 in that state. I saw them in towns, in cities, in the country, in camps, on the march, on railroad trains, in squads, in companies, in regiments, in armies. I saw Kentucky saved from the invasion of these men and kept free from the great strife if possible. But she must be involved in it, and these are the troops intended to be used on her when the great movement in Virginia begins, when, as in Missouri, they expect to be augmented by volunteers here, and march on to the Ohio.

Should they ever reach that state, the fate of Cincinnati cannot be doubted. Washington, St. Louis and Louisville will be spared, because situated in Slave States which may one day become part of their Confederacy. They can never hope to possess Cincinnati, hence it will be the object of their direct vengeance. When now stands that proud collection of beautiful and gorgeous architecture, if they succeed, he but a blackened, blasted and smoking mass of ruins.

The same policy as heretofore will continue to be pursued in Missouri. They will press on their divisions towards St. Louis, joined by the state forces, and endeavor to expel the Unionists from the state.

Therefore let the Government exert its utmost energy and expedition. Let the best and greatest number of men be speedily transported to Washington. Defeat the grand movement at its most important point, where the Eastern cities are in danger and where the project has its birth. Let the balance of the troops not wanted at Washington be deposited at Cincinnati and St. Louis, or at points convenient to these places. And in order to procure more time, do not at present send troops into Kentucky, but let the Union men in that State prepare themselves by arming and drilling in camps. This will avoid giving cause for Tennessee to invade that State which as a part of their programme, is the very thing that Confederates most desire.

The rebels intend to make this whole movement co-incident from east to west, and they will strain every nerve to succeed in it; and if they are successful, they trust as a part or rather result of the project, that it will give encouragement to England to insist on an opening of the blockade. Thus by one grand master stroke of policy they hope to liberate themselves from the thralldom of the Government completely and forever. I have thus given you a hasty and cursory statement of the rebels' grand project. Do you make it known to the world.

L. W.
Correspondence of the Janesville Daily Gazette.
From the Fifth Regiment.

DEAR GAZETTE.—We are cheered daily now by the reception of a large number of copies of the Daily Gazette, and also the Weekly Gazette and Free Press. It is really invigorating to one to hear so often from home. As I look over the letters I have written to you, I find some passages which might be misconstrued, and to prevent any wrong meaning being attached to them I will expand on them more fully. In mine of August 5, I should have written no one is allowed to gamble at any time, or to be noisy on the Sabbath. And in mine of the 1st—inst, I wrote that we were kept very strict here, but omitted the fact that the boys all agreed that it was for our own benefit that we are not allowed to run where we please. Now we can go out any day when either of the field officers are here to go with us. Every day a large number of the troops are out target shooting. Co. E. is out now. I have been out and have just returned. Our boys shoot well with the old musket—better even than some others with the rifled muskets.

The sick of our company are getting along well, and are nearly all out of the hospital. Pepper is in Baltimore in the care of a private family, and is treated so well that he says he does not want to get well for a month. Our blue uniforms are here now, or nearly all here—the teamster has gone to the city to-day after the rest of the pants, then all will be ready. I am told that we will have them ere we go into action, and as near as I can find out that will be before long. The wagons for carrying the sick and wounded are being sent on toward very fast now, and the hospitals here are being cleared up. It looks as though there was some great event on hand, but what it is I do not know. The arrival of troops is a constant thing; not a day passes but we see new troops coming in here. The artillery and cavalry seem to increase the most.

At five we are to be reviewed by General King. The boys have brought in the target board, and it is riddled with balls so badly that we shall have to have another when we go to shoot next time. We have beaten the whole squad of companies shooting. Major Larrabee has his pet pony trained so well that he will lie down at the command, and then rise again; he (the pony) is a perfect Zouave. The Major says that if he ever runs he wants the boys to shoot him, but spare the pony.

There, I have been out on the review, and we had a good one. I believe we never did as well before. Our band looked splendid, all dressed in blue frock coats, pants and caps. Quite a large crowd of visitors were present, and they seemed much pleased. Last night a suspicious looking person tried to get up to the well about eleven o'clock, but the guard fired at and drove him away. The night was very rainy and dark or the guard would have killed him. The Doctor was through our streets to-day to see those who are sick in quarters, and he told us that he could recommend our street to the whole regiment as a pattern of neatness. He goes around every Friday and makes the boys throw open the tents and air their blankets. He says we come here to fight and to take care of our health,

and he means to see that the men keep in good condition.

We have two days rations of fresh beef in every five, the other three salt pork or beef. This week we receive four ounces of bread per day each more than we had before. The bread we have is of the best kind; it is made in the government bakery in the capital. They turn out 25,000 loaves there per day on an average. Lieut. Mills says he is all right and spoiling for a fight. Were the boys of this regiment to have the rifled muskets they would fight like tigers; they look upon them as an invaluable weapon, as they truly are.

I must close, as I was on guard yesterday and last night, and as a matter of course it rained as usual. I have been on guard but once since I joined the company but what it rained. Alverson is driving a carriage to convey the sick or wounded from place to place. While I think of it, I am surprised to learn that the young men, either married or single, are backward in filling up the companies now being formed in your vicinity. The best way for them to show their patriotism is not to stay at home enjoying all the pleasures of a free country, but to shoulder their musket, leave wife and sweetheart at home, and come and show themselves men, and not mere toys in the form of man, fit for nothing but to set up in the parlor, a thing of beauty but not utility. Come on you young men who talked so loudly last spring and told what you would do in the fall, either make your actions establish your words, or swallow your courage and go away a base craven. I am well satisfied that there are none, or but a few at least, in Rock county, who will swallow their promises and show themselves cowards. I remain yours truly,
J. M. KIMBALL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Omaha Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
The city was rife last night and this morning with reports of a fight on the other side of the Potomac. Even in usually well-informed quarters there is conflicting information on the subject. It is certain, however, that Gen. McClellan returned from camp at half past ten last night. Nothing of an important or serious nature was elicited. It is probable, however, that a detached force of two companies of cavalry and about the same of infantry, with two field pieces, have been hovering in the vicinity of Ball's cross road, manœuvring with a view to draw detachments of our troops into an ambush.

Boston, Aug. 28.
The resigned officers of the frigate Congress have been sent under guard to Fort Lafayette.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Special to Commercial Advertiser.—Gen. McClellan went over the Potomac river to-day, to visit camps and inspect troops. Mr. Russell, of the London Times, was invited to attend him. No other correspondent was favored with a pass.

New York, Aug. 28.
The Post says subscriptions to the 730,000 treasury notes are averaging \$100,000 per day. Mr. Cisco issues daily about one hundred certificates. There is a negotiation on foot for \$700,000 which will probably be concluded to-day. It is understood this amount is wanted in Hartford, Conn., principally for the moneyed institutions of that city.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Steamer Philadelphia, arrived from Fort Monroe reports all quiet on the Potomac and navigation unimpeded. Signal rockets from the Maryland shore conveyed intelligence of her presence to Virginians. She waited until morning but the batteries of the enemy at Mathias Point and Aquia Creek did not open fire.

ALBANY, Aug. 28.
Deputy U. S. Marshal Burt this evening seized a package containing 1,100 copies of the New York News, which he notified was in the American Express office in this city. They were brought here by Adams' newspaper express and transferred to the American Express Company. The size of the package and direction (Agutter, Louisville,) excited suspicion, when an examination showed the contents to be as stated. Col. L. R. Johnson, agent of the express company, therefore detained the package and notified Mr. Burt, who now holds them subject to instructions from Marshal Murray, of New York.

THOV, Aug. 28.
A Union meeting was held at Stillwater to-day. The meeting was addressed by Gen. Ballard and others.

Delegates to the republican state convention were instructed to place upon the ticket patriotic democrats of the stamp of Dickinson and Senator Colvin.

Boston, Aug. 28.
First Massachusetts Light Battery—late Cook's—has been fully recruited, and will be soon ready to re-enter the service for three years.

Capt. McDougal, of the British ship Forward, now states that he was in error in reporting the privateer Sumter off Cape Antonio. The vessel seen was the United States ship Crusader.

New York, Aug. 28.
The secretary of war has ordered a stoppage of all telegraphic despatches for points south of Kentucky.

CHICAGO, Aug. 28.
A fire at Freeport, Illinois, to-day, destroyed Wadde's lumber yard, and E. H. Hiles' warehouse. Loss \$80,000.

Boston, Aug. 28.
Senator Wilson has been commissioned to organize a regiment of infantry with a battery of artillery and a company of sharpshooters attached. Senator Wilson in his call asks loyal young men of Massachusetts, who fully comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and the existence of the republic and the preservation of the democratic institutions in America, to inscribe their names upon the rolls of his regiment and leave their homes and their loved ones and follow our flag to the field.

GALLIPOLIS, Aug. 28.
The battle at Cross Lanes near Summerville, on the 26th inst., proved to be a bloody affair. The following are all the particulars we have learned. The 7th Ohio regiment was surrounded while at breakfast and attacked on both flanks and in front simultaneously. Our men immediately formed for battle and fought bravely while they saw but little chance of success, the enemy being too powerful. Col. Tyler sent forward to the baggage train which was coming up three miles distant and had it turned back towards Gauley, which point they reached in safety. Companies B, C and I, suffered most severely. They particularly were in the hottest of the fight and stood up to it bravely, and finally fought their way through fearful odds making dreadful slaughter in the enemy's ranks. The rebel force consisted of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry and 10 guns. The

federal forces scattered after they had returned to their way through, but soon formed again and fired, but received no reply or pursuit from the enemy. Our loss cannot be definitely ascertained though not over 200 are missing of 900 engaged.

Rebel loss is fearful. Lieut. Col. Crighton captured the enemies' colors and two prisoners. The following is the list of officers known to be killed:

Capt. Dyer, Company K, Painesville; Capt. Sheriff, Company C, Oberlin; Capt. Sterling, not James, Company A; L. De Forrest, Cleveland; Lieut. Chas. Warren and Z. Grant; Major King, Warren, Co. O. The other field officers are all safe.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

St. Louis, Aug. 28.
To-day Gen. Lyon's body was escorted to the cars with full military honors, and was taken charge of by the Adams Express Company. The train bearing the body left at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, two companies of cavalry, and a large number of officers, formed the escort. The body was too decomposed to lay in state.

Advices from Rolla and Jefferson City report affairs at both places very quiet. The skirmish which was reported to have occurred near the former place, turned out to be very unimportant. No one was hurt on either side.

This city is very quiet. It is reported that 2,000 rebels are at Sedalia, and that the forces lately at Bolivar are now thirty miles nearer Jefferson. Travel on the Pacific road beyond the capital has not yet been resumed.

News from Springfield represents that Captains Johnson and Vaughan, of the rebel army, are pillaging Union men and pressing others into service. Dade and Cedar counties are swept of live stock, the stock being either driven off or wantonly killed. The rebel army expect to winter in Arkansas.

Two hundred men from Wisconsin have applied to join the 1st Missouri Regiment, now reorganizing as an artillery regiment. Totter's, Dabos' and Lathrop's regular batteries are ordered to join the same, and only two companies are now wanted to complete the rest.

Gen. Fremont has issued an order permitting regiments and corps engaged in battle to emblazon the word "Springfield" on their colors.

Gen. Lyon's funeral procession started from headquarters in the following order: Brass band, Gen. Sigel and staff, two cavalry companies under Capt. Sangone, 1st battalion McNeil's regiment, Chicago Dragoons, brass band, Capt. Corbin's Ohio Artillery, brass band, the body wrapped in a splendid silk shroud, horse of Gen. Lyon led by grooms, pall bearers, 1st Missouri Regiment, Major General Fremont and staff, a company of Ohio cavalry, army officers, including Mann and Sturgis, Mayor and city officials, Sigel's regiment, brass band, second battalion McNeil's regiment, and a company of artillery.

Our city officials, being secessionists, few took part in the procession.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, August 28, 1861.
There is no good feeling toward Mr. Russell here, and the letter in the Chicago Tribune exposing some of his false statements, is read with satisfaction. The correspondent of the New York Tribune was correct in his assertion that Russell was refused a pass. He (Russell) wrote letters asking one, and Provost Marshal Porter's aid assured me that it was refused; but, subsequently, through Gen. Scott's influence, he procured a pass to the end of this month, while other correspondents are denied.

Our ministers in France, Spain, England and Holland are authorized to purchase arms to the extent of a million of dollars, which are to be placed to their credit with Baring Brothers.

Our pickets at Cloud's Mills were driven in last night, and the mills, containing several hundred bushels of grain, seized. The pickets beyond Bailey's Cross Roads have been driven thither, but Bailey's is still held by U. S. troops. Five men of the 38th N. Y. regiment were killed in an affair of outpost, three miles from Alexandria. The rebels also hold Munson's Hill, near the mills. Many rebel pickets of light artillery have been seen near Fall's Church. At one point the enemy came within two miles of our entrenchments. They were, however, only reconnoitering.

It is believed that Wigfall staid with Mrs. Gwin when here.

Ex-Minister Preston charges nearly four thousand five hundred dollars for journeying with the Queen of Spain. He left town very soon after Faulkner's arrest.

A general order requires volunteer officers to bring and keep the strength of their command up to the maximum standard. All enlisted volunteers released by the enemy are to be discharged.

The naval expedition from Fortress Monroe, I am assured, will confine its operations to sinking hulks, costing twenty-one thousand and six hundred dollars, unless Gen. Butler exceed his orders, as he sometimes does. The military force on board the fleet is to take care of the coast, but with four thousand men something else can be done, and Butler is the man for any venture.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
There is reason to believe that there was an engagement last night, near Edward's Ferry, between part of Johnston's army, from Leesville, and part of Banks' army, from Poolsville.

Gen. Stow, with a battery of artillery, and the Tammany regiment, left Poolsville for Edward's Ferry last night.

Heavy firing in the direction of the Ferry was afterwards heard.

Banks' headquarters are at Poolsville twenty-four miles from Washington.

All is quiet at Bailey's Cross-Roads. It is said that we are in position there, but no reports are allowed to cross the river.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.
Gen. McClellan has been all day across the Potomac.

The enemy have advanced close to our lines, and are now apparently posted in force in a semi-circle, the horns approaching Fort Ellsworth, on Shatter Hill, and the Chain Bridge, and the crescent resting near Bailey's and Ball's Cross Roads. They have strong detachments at Vienna, Fairfax and Centerville, and communicate with Leesburg by railroad.

The engagement of yesterday was fought between the 38th New York regiment and 1,700 confederates. The enemy had both cavalry and artillery.

One account says five federalists were wounded and taken prisoners. None were killed.

Another account says that one or two were killed.

The result of the engagement was the retreat of the Union force, leaving the rebels in possession of the ground at Bailey's Cross Roads.

We still hold Ball's Cross Roads.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]

AFTERNOON DESPATCH.

New York, Aug. 28.
Wm. Lyon MacKenzie, ex M. P., died last night in this city. Deceased was the Upper Canada leader of the rebellion of 1837, which resulted in his exile to the United States for 12 years, during which time he was connected with the New York Tribune. Being pardoned in 1849, he

returned to Canada and was elected to parliament, which position he occupied for several years. He was universally respected.

SCRANTON, Pa., Aug. 29.

At a convention held at Wilkesbarre, called under the auspices of the republican party, resolutions were passed unanimously thanking Hon. D. S. Dickinson, for his masterly plea for the Union.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.

The remains of Gen. Lyon reached here this morning, and were escorted by military and citizens to Smith & Nixon's Hall, where they will lie in state till 9 P. M. The remains will be taken east to-night. A large number of people visited the hall during the forenoon.

New York, Aug. 29.

For future no clearances of goods will be allowed for Matamoros, in Mexico. The above is by order of the secretary of the treasury.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.

We have no tidings from the naval expedition. It turns out that the firing on our flag of truce from Craney Island some weeks ago, was entirely unauthorized by Gen. Hager. On hearing of the outrage he sent an apology to Com. Stirling.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

A circular letter was recently sent, it is understood, from the office of the auditor of the treasury for the post office department to proper persons near residences of certain mail contractors in the states of Kentucky, Missouri, and Maryland, for the purpose of ascertaining whether these contractors are faithful and loyal to the Union, and to guard against an improper use of their facilities for secession purposes. Much valuable information was received from this inquiry.

New York, Aug. 29.

The news by the Asia is very meagre. A letter from an emissary of the Cotton Supply Association reports the result of his visit to Egypt. He gives an encouraging prospect of the cotton productive capacity of Egypt. The victory expressed great interest in the extension, but can do very little.

It was reported that the French government had instructed their general not to oppose the entrance of Gladina in Papal territory, should the necessity of war require it.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 29.

The rebels, encouraged by exaggerated reports of the battle near Springfield, are congregating in large numbers in this and surrounding counties, and committing all kinds of outrages upon Union men and their property. If they are allowed to overrun Lafayette, Ray and other counties in this part of the state, as they are now doing, they will steal enough from Union men to subsidize their army for months. In view of this condition of things, assistance has been asked of Gen. Fremont. The home guards still occupy the fortifications and are well supplied with arms and provisions, and can probably hold the place; but reinforcements are needed to operate against parties engaged in ravaging the country.

Prominent Union men are daily threatened with death. Ex-Gov. King, of Ray county, has been frequently warned, but his devotion to the Union cause is unshaken, and he and his sons are ready to shoulder their muskets.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

A private letter received in this city says the secessionists have arrested Col. Stricker, the well known proprietor of the Berkey Springs, and carried him to Richmond.

New York, Aug. 29.

Wm. Fatlick, a banker, was arrested on Wednesday and sent to Fort Lafayette.

Negotiations are afoot to change the ownership of the Journal of Commerce. The present editor, Hallock, to withdraw.

Special to Commercial.—It is authoritatively announced that old postage stamps are good where the new ones are not on sale.

Wm. Z. Eastman, of Chicago, an old anti-slavery man, has been appointed as consul to Bristol.

Mrs. Greenhow remains under guard in her own house here. Political arrests are no longer to be published here, as the purposes of the government are thus interfered with.

World's correspondence.—The rebels at Genssaw, Kentucky, have named their camp Vandaliaham, in honor of the Ohio representative.

It is reported that Brigham Young has declared Utah independent.

NEW GROCERY

AND
SEED STORE!

ANDREW BOSS
HAS OPENED A
STORE,

Pease's Block, - - Main Street,

FOR THE SALE OF

Groceries and Seeds

HE RESPECTFULLY CALLS THE

ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC

TO HIS

STOCK OF GOODS

which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!

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paid for
Timothy Seed.
Feb 25, law if

Behold I bring you Glad Tidings of Great Joy

BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR THE
MILLION.
Cheap! Cheaper!! Cheapest!!!
[AM now receiving my Spring Stock of
BOOTS & SHOES.
My stock, in quantity, quality and style cannot be

Defy all Competition.

In the depressed condition of the Eastern market, ~~was~~ enabled to buy at

UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES,

and will sell at a small advance from first cost.

MY CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is still under the charge of
MR. NELSON,
with experienced and skilful workmen, and we are
prepared to execute all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of our customers.

FIRST CLASS WORK
upon short notice.
DO NOT FORGET THE PLACE,

"Big Boot," Main Street.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1894. nj17dauwf
WHITEWATER PAPER MILL,
 WHITEWATER, WISCONSIN
T. H. GANTLEY, Proprietor.
 Manufacturer of and Dealer in

**NEWS, BOOK AND WRAPPING
PAPERS.**
The highest market price paid for Rags, re22daw

NOTICE.
VENUE under seal have formed a Corporation, and

the style and name of
Smith & Bostwick,
 for the transaction of a general mercantile business
 at the
New York Cash Store,
 where we propose to keep on hand at all times, the largest
 and cheapest and most extensive assortment of merchan-
 dize to be found in the city. In our new and our regular Pro-
 duce Establishment we have taken the store lately oc-
 cupied by S. C. Fankbush, for our
Merchant Tailoring and Cloth Department
 working two stores in one; where we shall keep it

ing Goods, to be found in this state. And manufacture
all kinds of
FINE CLOTHING TO ORDER,
in the latest and most fashionable style.
M. C. SMITH.
J. M. BOSTWICK.
Janesville, March 1, 1861. Most Respectfully.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
E. AAMAN takes this method of informing his
friends that he has commenced the business of
Repairing all kinds of Watches

CLOCKS & JEWELRY.
In May's building on West Milwaukee at a few doors
WEST OF THE POST OFFICE.
Having the employment of Messrs. Weyb & I
of this city, for the last four years, he has been
to have such a relation in his business we
justify in making it the patronage of those who
have so long known him in that establishment. Con-
sider it an opportunity to give entire satisfaction to the
public, who will find that the property in his hands
now, he respectfully asks the patronage of the public.
E. AAMAN,
June 6th, 1861. jeweler.

CARPETS!

BRUSSELS,	CARPETS
CARPETS	THREE PLY
LOWELL	CARPETS
CARPETS	HARTFORD
COTTON	CHAIN CARPETS
CARPETS	COTTON

CARPETS.
A large supply of all the
FAVORITE BRANDS
of
CARPETS
Having disposed of all the old stock, I am now prepared
to offer a larger stock at
Lower Prices
than ever before. All are invited to call at
apothecary **BENNETT'S.**

GLASSWARE!
 I RECEIVED today, a fine lot, entirely new pattern
 1 Egg Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserve Jars, Fruit
 Fruit Dishes, Nappies, Toilet Plates &c. &c. Will
 send the catalogue on application.
 March 25th. WHEATCROFT'S,
 289, 288 & 287, N. 10th St.

Tobacco, Cigar and Liquor Store.
 WE keep constantly on hand a full assortment of
 Plug, Fine Cut, Chewing, and Smoking Tobacco
 of the best quality, and 100 Cigars, Prince, Tobacco
 Pipes, &c. also, Liquors, Brandy, and Cakes. Will
 send the catalogue on application.
 All at prices to correspond with the times at the
 stand on Main street.
 April 10th. O'FARRELL & BROTHMAN.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
S. T. THOMAS has returned from the University and fitted
his typewriter in good style over Curtis Drug Store.
Opposite the flats where he intends to
MAKE PICTURES
of the citizens of dance-hall and vitality in all styles,
as good as the best can be made, and a little cheaper than
the Cheesepot.
Please call and examine specimens and list of prices
and satisfy yourself before purchasing pictures.
Juneville May 16, 1914. my 23dawtf

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to this estate are hereby notified
to present their claims to pay such indebtedness to
Sherrin, Patten & Bailey, and not to pay any other per-
son.—Dated May 10th, 1867.
may I swear HENRY SCARCLIFF.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

